

A Rotamak EUV Source

Masami Ohnishi, Waheed Hugrass¹, Yukio Miyake, Tatsuya Shimizu,
Hodaka Osawa, Kazuya Hanatani, tatsuya Hada

Kansai university, Osaka, Japan

¹University of Tasmania, Launceston, Tasmania, Australia

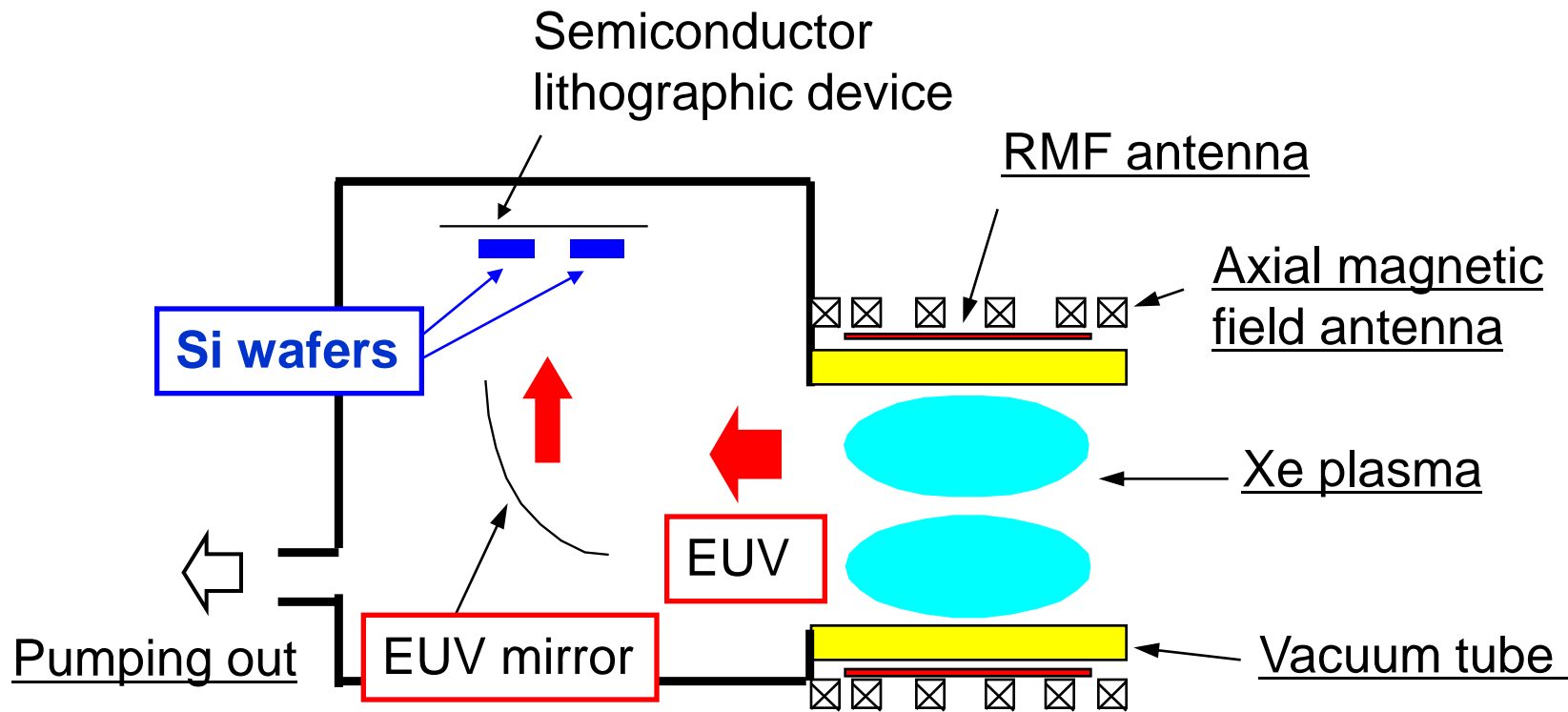
Purposes of the Study

Two approaches to produce EUV for the lithographic application are studied.

1. Rotamak Plasma
2. Microwave Plasma

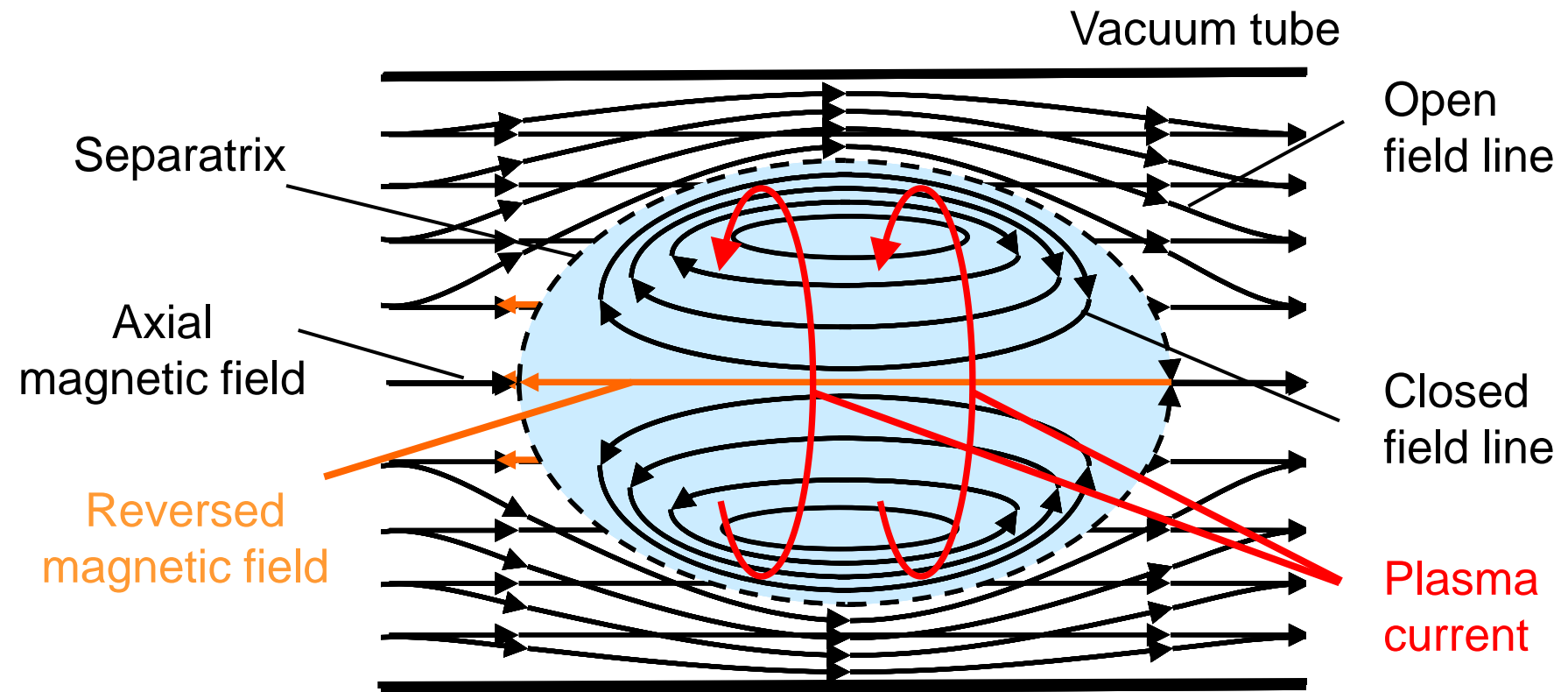
- Both of the plasma are produced by the electrodeless discharge.
- No problems of “debris” are arisen.

Conceptual Design of Semiconductor Lithography by Rotamak Plasma

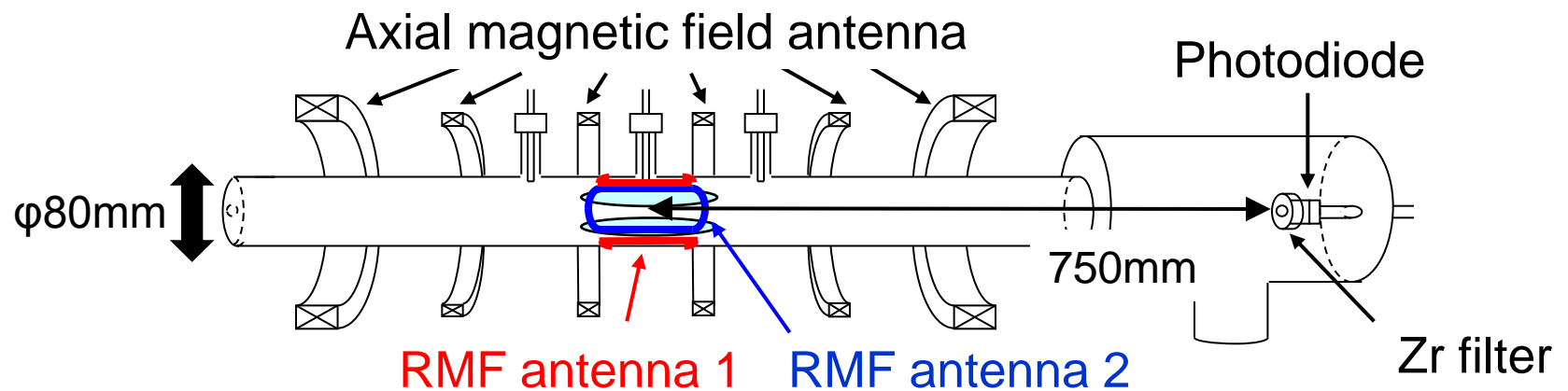
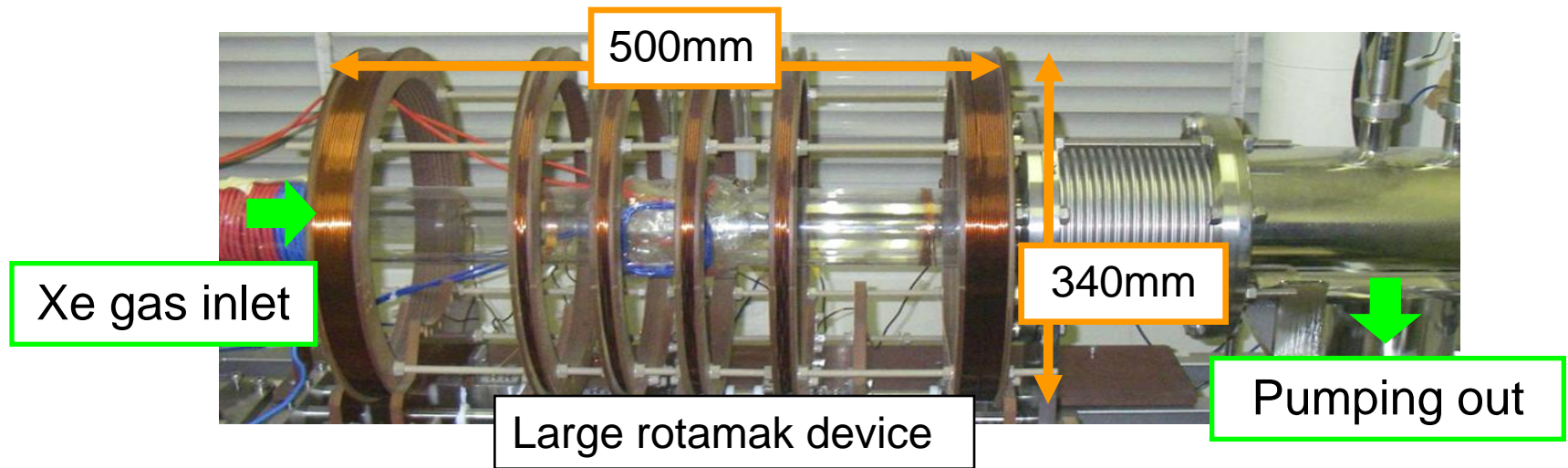


What is Rotamak ?

The device has been studied for developing a fusion reactor more than 20 years.



Rotamak Experimental Device

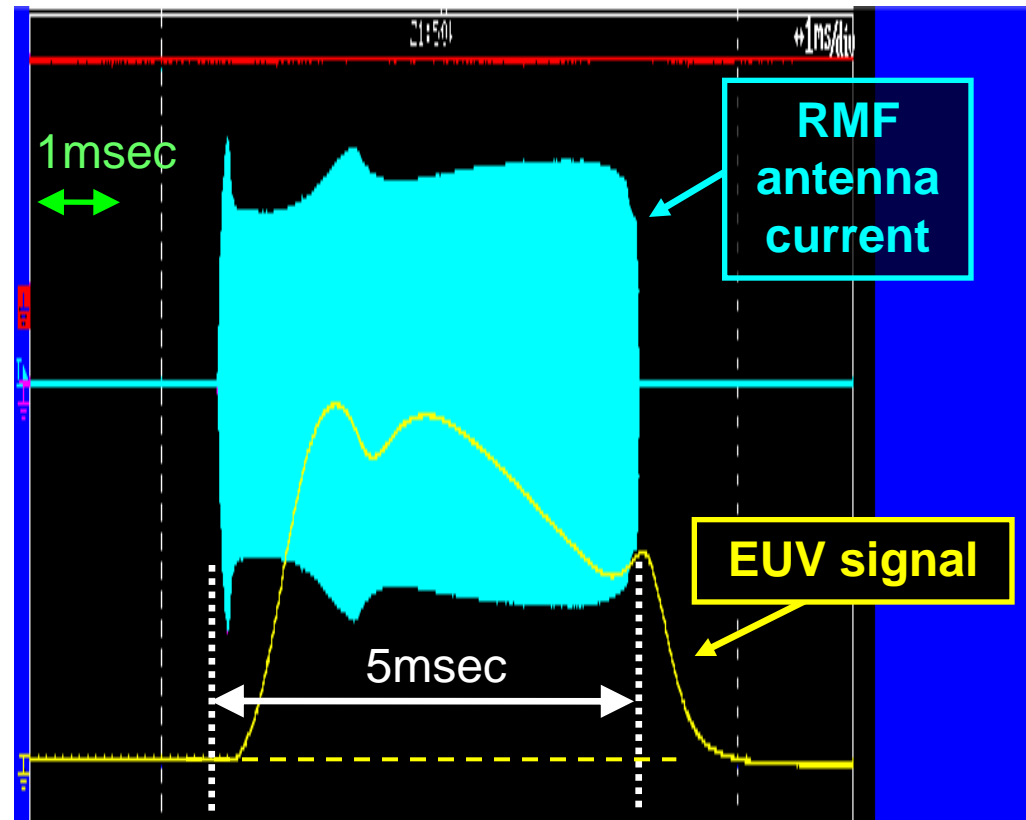


RMF Antenna Current and EUV Signal

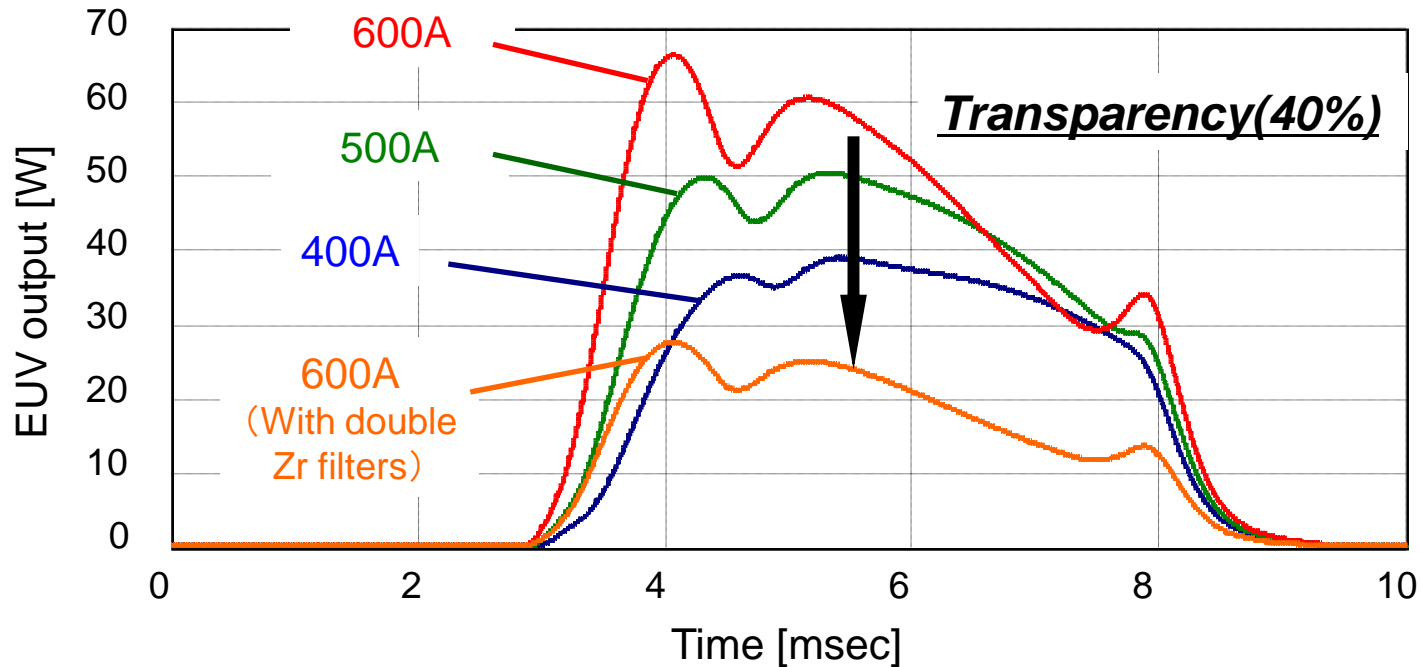
$$I_{RMF} = 400 \sim 600 A$$

<Experimental conditions>

Period of externally applied axial magnetic field	800msec
Period of RMF current	5msec
RMF current	400~600A
Frequency of RMF	200kHz
Gas	Xe
Gas pressure	7Pa



Evaluation of EUV Output Power



Calculation of EUV power

$$S_a \cong \frac{P_{EUV}}{V_o} \cong \frac{4\pi R^2}{A_d} \times \frac{P_d}{V_o} \times \frac{1}{0.4} = \frac{4\pi (750)^2}{20} \times \frac{1}{13.3 \times 10^{-3} \times 1.0 \times 10^6} \times \frac{1}{0.4} = 66.5 \text{ W/V}$$

Distance between plasma and photodiode

Sensitivity area

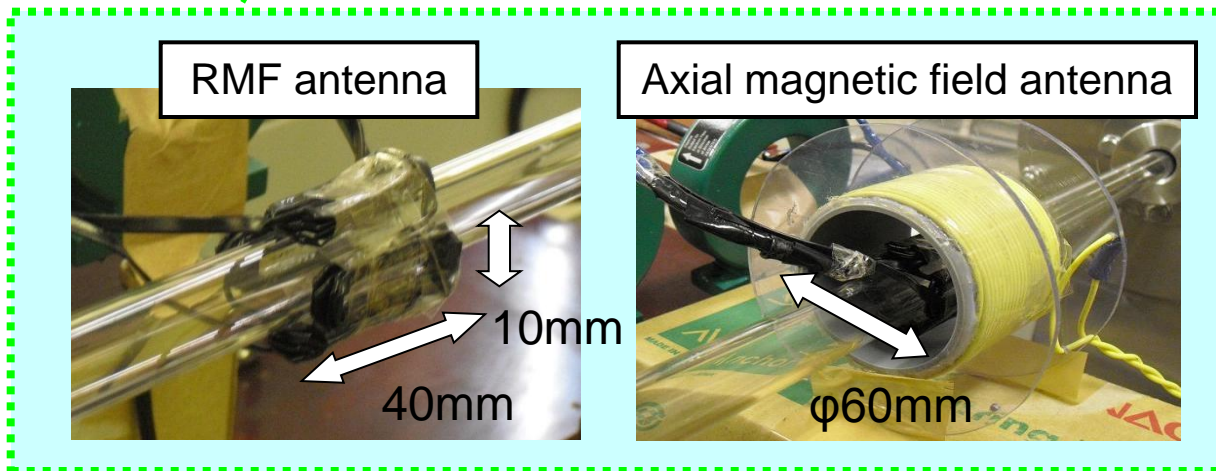
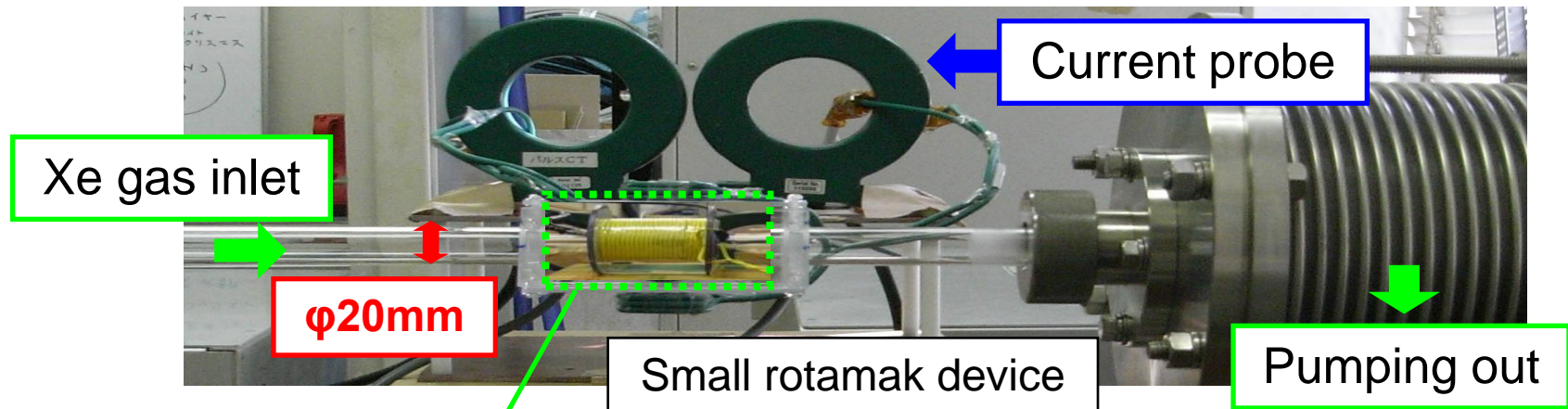
Quantum efficiency

Resistivity of amplifier

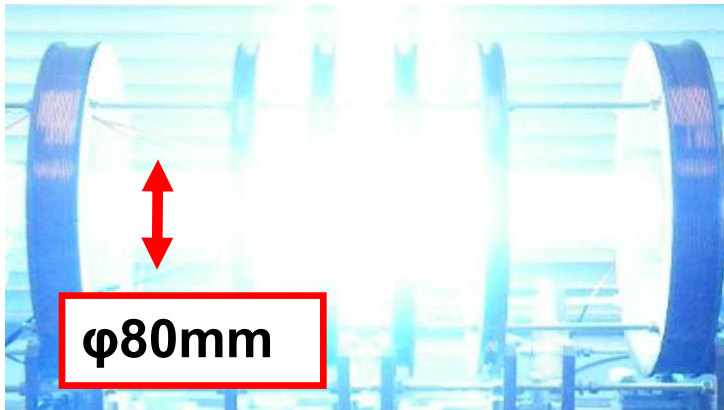
Transparency

Small Rotamak Device

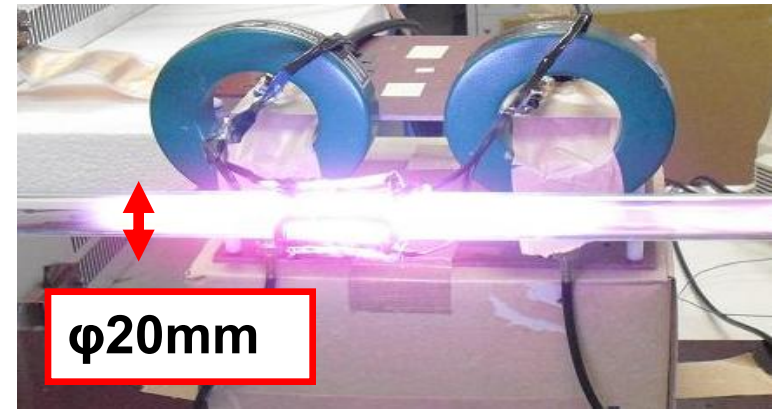
Vacuum tube; $\phi 80\text{mm} \rightarrow \phi 20\text{mm}$



Comparison of Discharge Between Large and Small Rotamaks



Large rotamak



Small rotamak

	Large rotamak	Small rotamak
Diameter of vacuum tube	80mm	20mm
Frequency	200kHz	13.56MHz
Input power	80kW	3kW

[No EUV in small rotamak has been confirmed yet.](#)

Production of EUV by Using Microwave Plasma

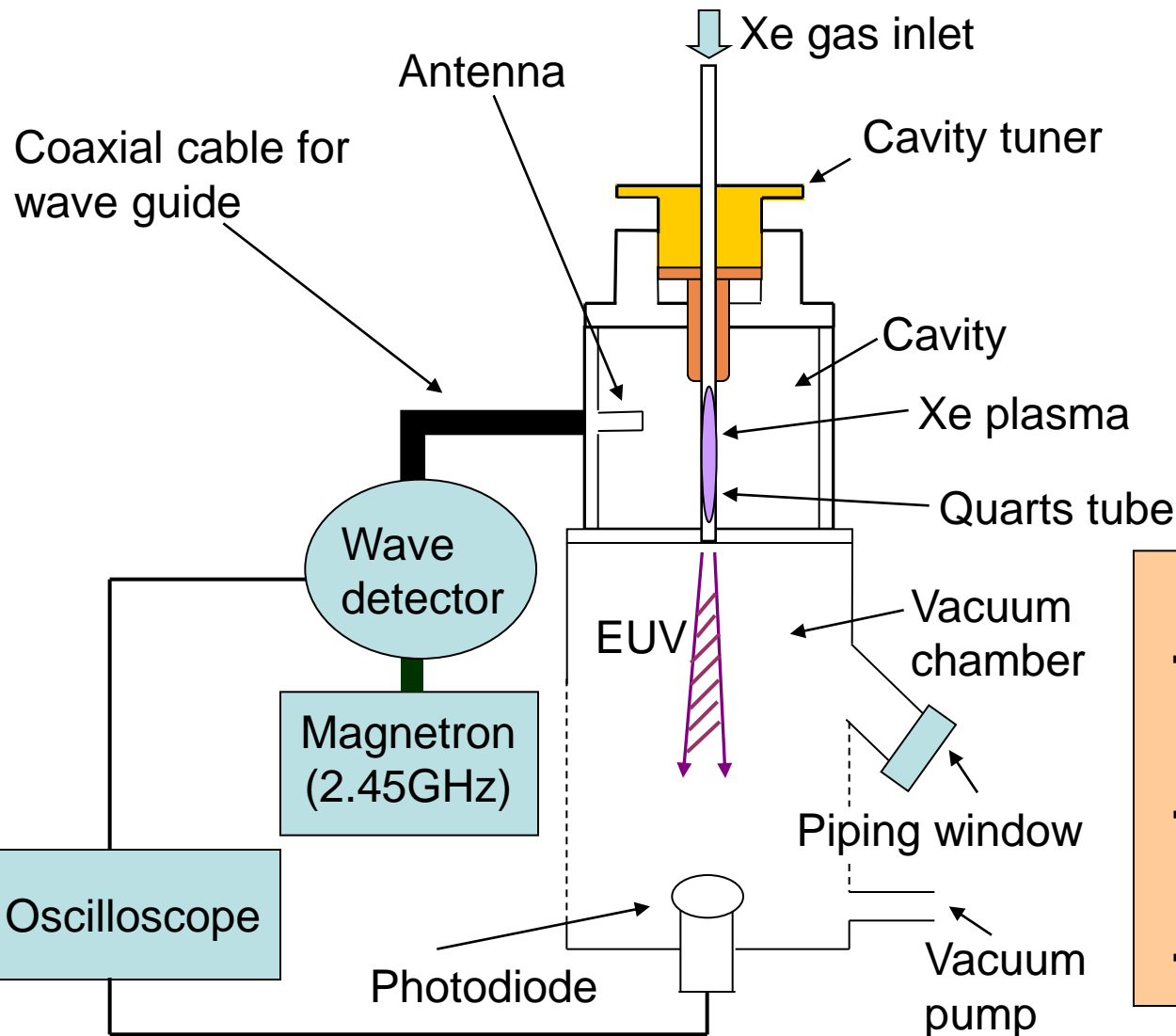
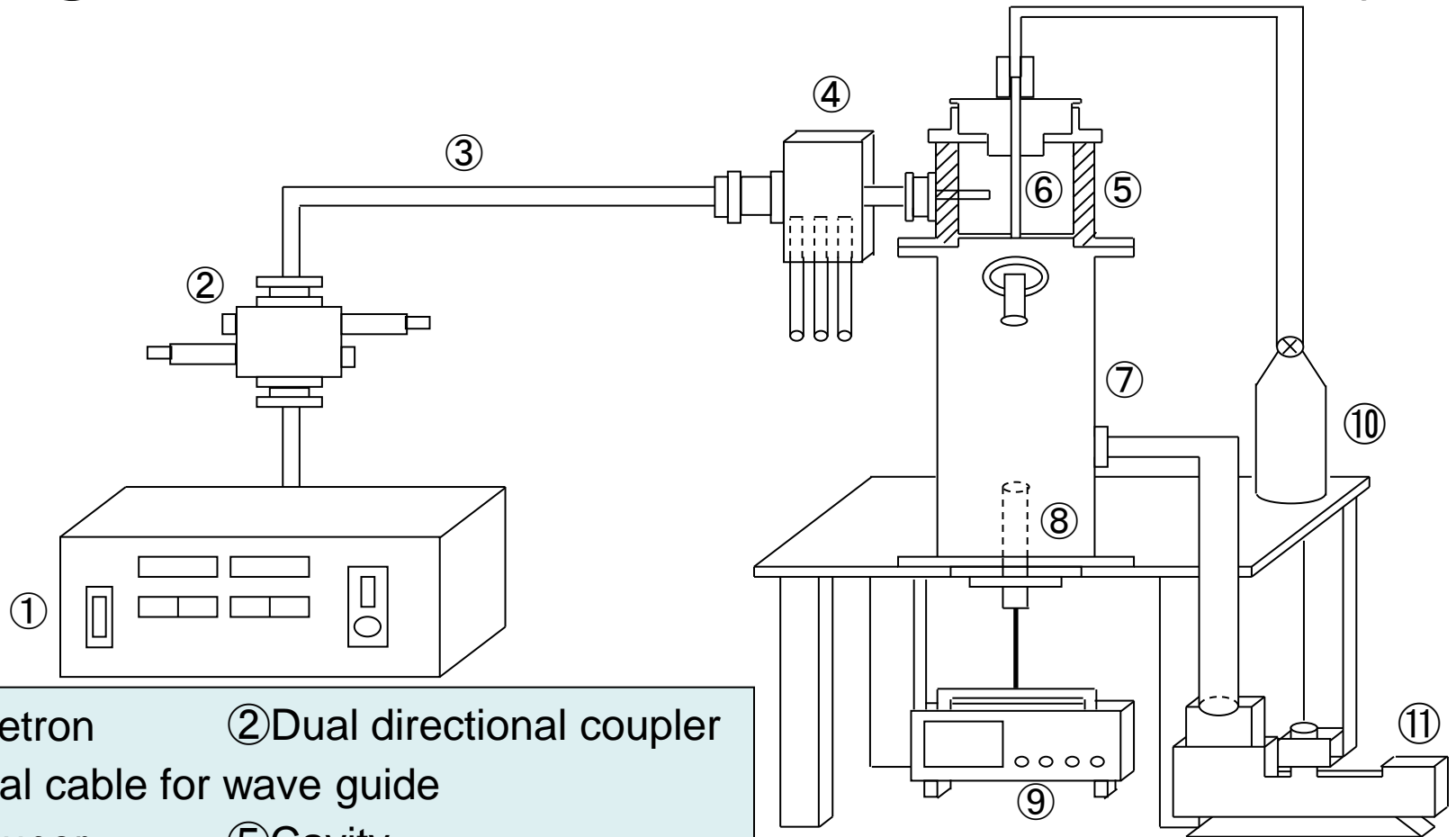


Photo of plasma

- Advantage -

- Electrodeless plasma production
- Pulse plasma formation ($\sim 1\text{kHz}$)
- Small size

Diagram of Experimental Facility



- ① Magnetron
- ② Dual directional coupler
- ③ Coaxial cable for wave guide
- ④ Stab tuner
- ⑤ Cavity
- ⑥ Quarts tube
- ⑦ Vacuum chamber
- ⑧ Photodiode measuring EUV
- ⑨ Oscilloscope
- ⑩ Xe gas cylinder
- ⑪ Rotary pump

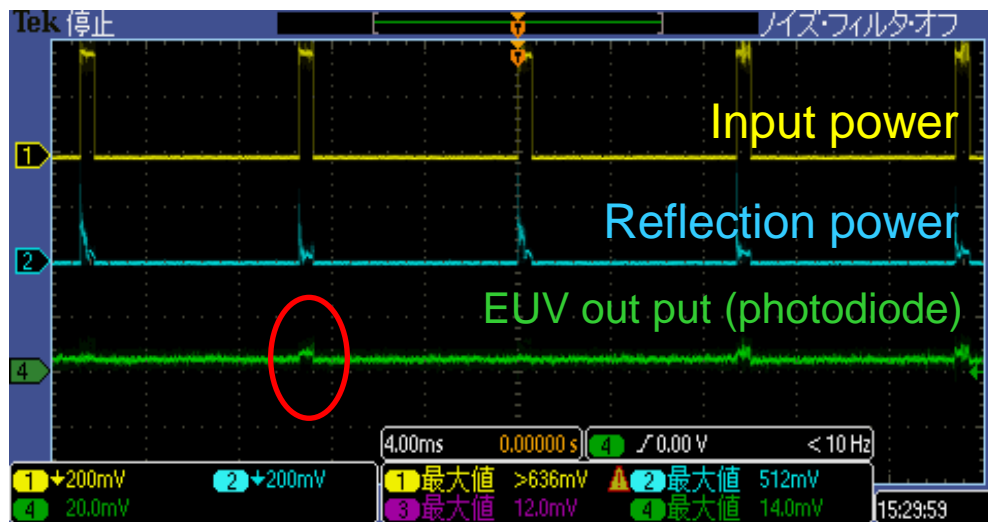
Measurement of EUV Power

<Experimental conditions>

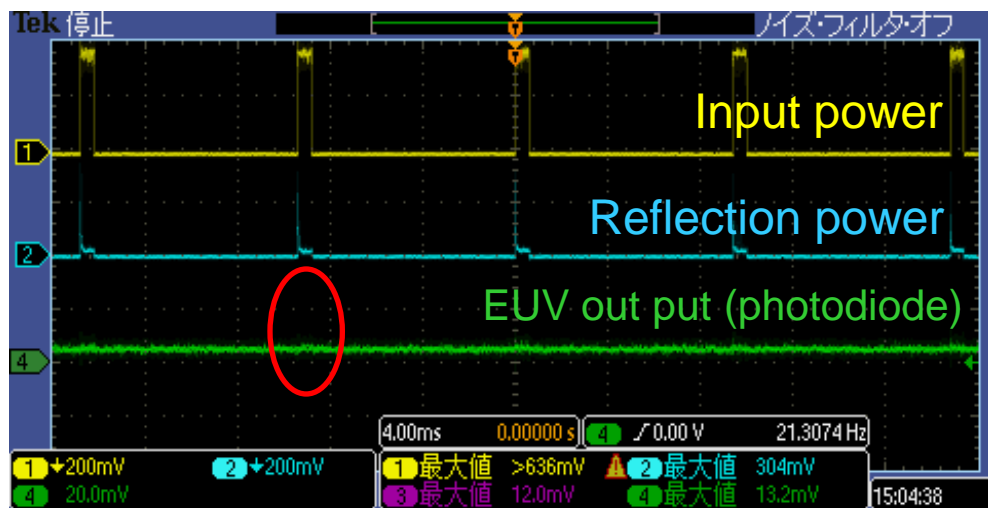
Gas	Xe
Gas pressure	7Pa
Input of microwave	400W
Microwave frequency	2.45GHz
Duty ratio	10%
Repetition frequency	100Hz

The Q-value of the cavity is achieved to be 2,500 for TM010 mode.

- 1W EUV power is obtained
- No EUV signal is observed in putting the grass on the photodiode



(a) EUV out put signal



(b) With grass

Summary and Conclusions

<Rotamak plasma>

- Large rotamak produces EUV more than 60W.
- The efforts are concentrated in making rotamak so smaller as to satisfy the lithographic light source conditions.

<Microwave plasma>

- The microwave plasma produces 1W EUV by 2.45 GHz magnetron with 400W.
- More EUV output would be expected by optimizing the plasma condition and increasing the magnetron power.